	Destination.	Intended despatch.
	Liverpool	Early
	London	Early
	London	Early
	London	Early
	London	Early
& Co.	London	Early
	London	Early
	London	Early
	London	Early
	London	Early
	Freight or Charter	

TAIN TO SHANGHAE.

ed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
08,500	2,503	300
01,521	1,050	2,000
..	312	200
93,032	120	1,600
..	..	..
54,880	2,004	620
40,000	..	..
74,000	2,083	3,860
10,700	240	400

mperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
..	763,825	3,800,627	6,433
48,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
49,654	2,914,680	12,494,140	15,973
27,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
58,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,154
37,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,337
04,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,263

TAIN.

perial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
50,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
71,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,515
88,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
42,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,315

STATES.

perial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
15,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
05,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
53,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
41,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

rder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
400	..	31,400	111,400
500	..	31,900	111,400
500	2,700	173,300	327,200
	..	131,800	227,900
300	..	107,600	172,200
	..	251,500	347,300
	..	..	12,000
	..	68,600	99,900
000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300

Black. Total Pounds	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds
22,200	66,900	89,100
..	38,500	38,500
16,800	46,200	63,000
600	5,300	5,900
39,600	156,900	196,500

IAE,

Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,315
441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,610
7,000	156,900	196,500	..
604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,263

ekerry.

N.

Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1,184,634	..	6,861,380	..
..	214,946	..	1,094

d Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk-Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
380,686	252	..	..	..
	..			

Twenty-five Cents; To Non-Subscribers,

hips, *Two Dollars;* Repetitions *One Dollar,*

RMAN, *Shanghae.*

THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 51. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 19th JULY, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE British Bark *WILLIAM THE FOURTH,* 176 tons Register, and now lying at Woosung. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 19th June, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE at Shanghae, where, our Partner Mr. VICTOR BESSIERES, will conduct the business under our firm,

DIMIER, BROTHERS, & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned have, from this date, formed a Copartnership to Practise at Woosung, and Shanghae, as General Medical Practitioners.

JAMES IRONS, M.R.C.S., *England.*
GEORGE MOTTLEY, M.R.C.S., *England.*

THE above have made arrangements to continue The Dispensary, as an open and general one, which will be conducted as at present, under the immediate superintendence of

Mr. MOTTLEY.

Prescriptions compounded, &c. Attached to the above Dispensary, Hospital accomodation is provided for patients.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. Ewart, Lyon & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. Russell & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk, Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. Cunliffe, Dobson & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ex *Magellan,* and on sale by the undersigned, on most reasonable terms—

Very Superior 24 to 29 Keyed ACCORDIAN.
Do. do. 22 to 24 Gothic Shape FLUTINA.
Best finished 48 Keyed CONCERTINA.
Sets of Concertina Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Do. of Accordian Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Harmonized Airs for Concertina.
A selection of MUSIC for Piano Fortes, consisting of—Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Songs, &c. &c.
Essence of LEMON.
Do. of BERGAMOT.
Gentlemen's Extra Superior Paris Velvet Nap HATS, on Cork Bodies.
Superior Silk UMBRELLAS Assorted.
Do. Gingham do. do.
Japaned Table MATS in Sets.
LINEN DAMASK 18 to 20 inch.
Victoria Pattern WORSTED Table Covers.
A very Elegant Assortment of Floor, Passage, and Stair, Seasoned OIL CLOTH.
Do. do. Brussels Stair CARPETS Assorted Albert Pattern.
A few very Superior Milroy & Son's, London, SADDLES Best cut back with Irons, Leathers, and girths complete, Spare girths, Best straight cheek Weymouth Bridles with stuffed nosebands, covered Buckles, &c., Assorted.
Plated Hunting Spurs and Leathers.
A very fine Assortment of Best Oilman's Stores from one of the Best London makers:
JAMS and JELLIES, Assorted in 1-lb. Jars.
LOZENGES in glass bottles, Transparent meat Shapes, small colored thick No. 2 Ginger, Fruit, Calf's Foot, Cayenne, small Medals No. 2 Gelatine, Bath Horehound, Ipecacuanha, Paragoric, No. 1 Falic, Otto Roses, No. 1 French, No. 4 small, No. 2 Lemon, No. 2 Rose, Albert Stars.
Assorted PICKLES.
Assorted bottled FRUITS.
Assorted SAUCES.
French CAPERS Assorted bottles.
Superior MUSTARD in ½ and ¼-lb. bottles.
White Wine, Chili, and Raspberry VINEGAR.
LIME JUICE.
Superior York HAMS and BACON.
Prime North-Wiltshire CHEESES.
Fine Table SALT in Jars.
Tin cases of Carr's Fancy BISCUITS.
ESSENCE of COFFEE.
Patent SPERM CANDLES.
Best yellow SOAP.
A fine assortment of light BOOTS & SHOES.
A small assortment of Ladies Articles, consisting of MUSLINS.
Rich figured PARASOLS.
TAPES.
CHECKED Ladies Dresses.
TARTAN do. do.
Coloured French JACCONETS.
BAREGE Dresses.
Neck RIBBONS.
CAROLINE Improvers.
SILK FROCKS.
SILK PALETOTS.
Children's GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
Children's SHOES.
Ladies STAYS.
Pieces of RIBBON.
SILK HOSE.
Broad and Narrow LACE.
White LACE VEILS.
NETS.
SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies BOOTS.
Boxes of NEEDLES.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, Pale SHERRY, PORT. Pale BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY and MADEIRA of superior quality, from Phelps & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen.

Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, July 7th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

HOCK, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE, in 1 dozen cases.
SHERRY, PORT, and MARSALA, in cases and casks.
PALE and DARK BRANDY, and WHISKEY.

Apply to

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET,

ALSO,

A few cases of fine HEREFORDSHIRE PERRY in pints and quarts, just landed ex *Propontis,* from Henry Tatham & Co., London, Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NARRATIVE of a Mission to the Jews at K'ae-fung-foo, with Fac-similes of 2 of their ancient Hebrew manuscripts.

To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office,* Shanghae.

Narrative,........................ Drs. .50 cents.
Fac-similes,........................ .50 "
Do. on thick paper like the originals, 1.

Fac-similes of 6 other manuscripts are now being cut, and will be published in succession.

Shanghae, 3rd July 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE LOT OF GROUND, N°. 75, on the Consular Plan, having a frontage to the Soochow Creek, measuring 16 *mow.* Apply to

D. SILLAR.

Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THE HOUSE and GROUND situated on Lot N°. 63, as at present occupied by Mr. Adamson. Likewise,

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE and BUNGALOW situated on Lot N°. 66. Apply at the *Office of this Paper.*

Shanghae, 27th June, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE.
ACCOUNTANT, AND COPYIST;
SHANGHAE.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly six months engaged here, in the business of Ship-Wrights and Boat-Builders; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurry, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale at Shanghae by

H. FOGG & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUJON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. Richards & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 17th July, 1851.

The weather of the past week has been hot, dry, and scorching. The average temperature has been 88° 5′ or 5° 9′ over the average of the corresponding week last year. The ground has become cracked and parched, and the crops have required irrigation. The fields have presented quite a lively appearance in the morning and evening, contrasted with the perfect silence of noon day, when no living creature ventures forth.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
11	F.	30.00	29.85	29.82	85.5	77.	S.E.	S.W.	0.00	0.66
12	S.	29.92	29.85	29.72	87.	78.5	S.E.	S.E. to N.W.	0.00	1.54
13	S.	29.89	30.00	29.68	85.5	76.	S. to S.S.E.	E. to S.E.	0.00	0.03
14	M.	29.89	30.02	29.68	87.	84.5	S.S.E. to S.	S. by E.	0.00	0.00
15	Tu.	29.94	30.03	29.72	91.	86.	S.S.E.	S.W. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
16	W.	29.98	29.94	29.76	91.5	87.5	S.S.E. to S.	S.W.	0.00	0.00
17	Th.	29.93	29.87	29.75	91.5	89.	S.S.E.	S.W.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.00	2.23

Shanghae, 18th July, 1851.

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

é pronounced as *a* in fate.
á ,, ,, ,, far.
â ,, ,, ,, fall.
a ,, ,, ,, fan.

e pronounced as in met.
eu ,, ,, ,, jeune.(Fr.)
í ,, ,, ,, me.
i ,, ,, ,, pin.
ó ,, ,, ,, no.

o pronounced as in not.
u ,, ,, ,, run.
ú ,, ,, ,, rule.
ü ,, ,, ,, une.(Fr.)

204. I cannot vary from the price named.	我話拉个價錢無推板个 *Ngû wó lá kó ká di, 'm té pa kó.* I spoken price, not vary.
205. I will give you a hundred and sixty cash a foot.	我還儂一百六十錢一尺 *Ngû wa nûng ih páh lók seh di ih tsáh.* I return you one hundred six tens coins one foot.
206. Will you sell it at that?	肯賣否 賣得動否 *Kung má vâh,* (or) *Má tuh dûng vâh.* Willing sell or not? Sell can move or not?
207. That is far out of the way—cannot sell shall it at that.	懸虛拉哩賣勿動个 *Yeû shü lá lih, má feh dûng kó.* Distant vain, sell not move.
208. That does not come up to the cost—I lose money.	本錢也勿到要折本者 *Pung di yá feh tó, yá seh pung tseh.* Original money not up to, will diminish original.
209. You are joking—you'll not lose money.	儂拉話別相勿折本个 *Nûng lá wó peh siáng, feh seh pung kó.* You speak playfully, not diminish original.
210. You'll be getting rich—you'll make money.	還儂發財賺銅錢个 *Wa nûng fa tsé, tsa dúng di kó.* Return you increase riches, get copper coins.
211. If I were making money, I would have sold it to you long ago.	有銅錢賺末老早賣者 *Yeu dúng di tsa meh, ló tsó má tseh.* Have copper coins get, old early sold.
212. If you wish to buy it, give a little more.	儂要買末還要添點哩 *Nûng yá má meh, wa yá tíe ti lih.* You wish buy, still wish add a little.
213. I will give no more—you can sell it at that.	勿添个者可以賣得个者 *Feh tíe kó tseh, kó i má tuh kó tseh.* Not add, can sell attain.
214. Very well—just as you say.	正實蓋末者 就實蓋末者 *Tsung seh keh meh tseh,* (or) *Sieu seh keh meh tseh.* Just so, Let it be so.
215. Take it along—and hereafter patronize me.	賣勒儂末者 攀儂主顧拉个 *Má leh nûng meh tseh, pa nûng tsûz ká lá kó.* Sell to you, induce you patron.
216. How much will you have?	儂要量幾化尺數 *Nûng yá liáng kí hó tsák sú.* You wish measure how many feet number?
217. How much does a piece contain?	哪一疋末有幾尺 *Ná ih pih meh, yeu kí tsák.* You one piece, has how many feet?
218. A piece contains twenty-five feet.	一疋末有念五尺 *Ih pih meh, yeu nyá ng tsák.* One piece, has twenty five feet.
219. One piece will not be sufficient.	一疋末還勿彀事點 *Ih pih meh, wa feh keu sz tih.* One piece still not enough.
220. Well then, will two pieces be enough?	蓋末兩疋有末 *Keh meh, liáng pih yeu meh.* So then, two pieces have or not?
221. Two pieces will be too much.	兩疋末嫌忒多 *Liáng pih meh, yin tuh tú.* Two pieces, suspect too much.
222. I wish but forty feet.	我只要得四丈 *Ngû tsuh yá tuh sz tsáng.* I only wish obtain four chang.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
SHANGHAE, 19TH JULY, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 7.30 P.M. Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer-Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on the 12th July, Mrs. WILLIAM HOGG, of a Son.

DIED.—At Shanghai, on the morning of Thursday, July 17th, HENRY BASCOM, infant son of the Revd. B. JENKINS, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, U.S. America, age nine months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; as, also, any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th April	Port Philip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	11th May	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	19th May	Amoy,	4th July
Madras,	14th May	Hongkong,	4th July
Singapore,	5th June	Ningpo,	12th July
Penang,	2nd June	New York,	8th April
Batavia,	20th May	San Francisco,	18th May
Manila,	22d June	Sdwich. Islands,	14th May

IN another column we give insertion to *Juventus* third, in reply to *Equestrian* number three. It is to be regretted, however common the precedent may have become, that public writers, scarcely ever confine themselves to the primary argument in debate, but almost invariably travel out of their course, (in this case doubly so,) to combat shadows, or worse still, drag in extraneous subjects, on any or no pretence whatever, so that they may find something to hang a topic upon, however irrelevant to the discussion in hand. Perhaps the assumed titles of the contending wranglers, *Juventus* and *Senex*, or *Tyro* and *Equestrian*, have, in the present instance, induced a certain latitude of expression and rhetorical flourish, foreign to the proper argument, which has much lengthened the fencing play of both riders, and kept them in a vivid rivalry of lashing sarcasm alien to the real business of the course;—much as we see two hot blooded jockies belabouring each other with all their might, when nearing the winning post, and thereby running the risk of a third outstripping them and gaining the goal:—so with our combatants,—not content with discussing the merits of such or such a line of policy, or conduct; each must start aside either to vilify the motives, or blame the general public conduct of the supposed other. This is not just or generous. We believe that great misconception exists as to the writer on one side, perhaps so on both. With regard to the real question at issue,—the quick or tardy settlement of the New Park, we have shortly stated our opinion. We hear it is still in *statu quo*, and how much longer it will so remain, we have no data to ground any definite opinion upon. Lin-kwei, the present Taoutai, we hear, states, that the subject is very repugnant to the feelings of many individuals along the line.

This much, we think, however, we are bound to give as our own humble opinion;—either the ground should not have been intermeddled with, at all; or, if after well considering the subject, it was deemed advisable to obtain the land by purchase;—every available means should have been promptly and energetically resorted to, in order to settle the matter out of hand. We deprecate all debating of the subject with the provincial officials. If the people are willing to sell, (and their naming a price, is evidence of that intention), we have but to fall back upon the Treaty right and regulations to obtain peaceable possession of what is accorded us by the Treaty. Our demand is a legitimate one under certain conditions. We are expressly guaranteed against any extortionate demands, and should rest, firmly and positively, upon the provisions of our Treaty. Any protracted discussion with the local authorities is only calculated to embroil us with them, and may lead to more perplexity and dispute upon more important occasions. Once undertaken the business should be carried through with decision and promptitude, and no vexatious delays allowed upon any consideration.

WE are informed that a Chess Club has recently been formed here, and that the meetings are held at the Hotel, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. We have no intention of disparaging the high merits of Chess as an amusement, Franklin has enlarged upon the benefits to be derived from it, and each succeeding year brings a large accession to the number of its votaries, her Majesty being not the least enthusiastic, still we scarcely think it is well suited to our community: recreations which necessitate exercise, such as Billiards; Fives, or the Alley, seem to us much preferable, believing as we do that one half of the illness which has occurred among the foreign community may be fairly attributed to insufficient exercise. If however a sedentary amusement is to be adopted we are quite willing to admit that Chess is entitled to hold the first rank. The Club commenced its first season, on the 1st instant; the offices elected by ballot for the first year, are G. S. Spreckley, Esq., President; Jas. Macandrew, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. H. H. Kennedy and E. Langley, Committee.

RUMOURS were rife in the city last week, and are still, that the Kwang-si rebels are extending their line of operations northward. After a hard fought battle of three days, they succeeded, it is said, in capturing the city of *Ning-kwoh foo*, in *Gan Hwuy*, on the 8th of the present month. The authorities had fled and left the place in full possession of the rebels. A menacing letter was sent to the Lieut.-Governor of Kang-su, which was delivered to him at Suchau, by a chair-bearer, ignorant of its contents. A letter of similar import was sent to the Poo-tsin-tsze or Treasurer. If this be true the rebellion is assuming a serious aspect. Perhaps some one in communication with the Chinese officials might obtain some reliable information on the subject.

Another subject of the '*town talk*' has been the difficulties connected with the New Park. The 18th of the month (Wednesday) was appointed by *Madame Rumour* for a grand descent, by the foreign residents, upon the Fuhkien people.

In connection with these things quite an excitement was created on Tuesday, by a marvellous prodigy which took place, outside the little East gate, on the previous night. A column of bloody water was suddenly projected, with great force, from the ground in a room in which several persons were sitting. At first it reached the ceiling, but gradually became lower, and in a short time entirely subsided, after having deluged the room. Whatever was touched by the water was stained as with blood.

Another prodigy has been seen for several nights, in the heavens. A bright streak has extended, north and south, across the heavens, apparently fixed permanently in the sky. These two phenomena show that Heaven and Earth are about to send upon men dire calamities.

Such rumours as the above, however foolish in themselves, are of some value as illustrations of the state of society in China. They make a deep impression upon the most learned, as well as upon the ignorant rabble. The Che Heen himself, it is said, visited the scene of the "bloody water" phenomenon, and though he may not have done so from any superstitious feeling, it is quite possible that his mind may have been as much affected by it as that of the humblest coollie.

N.

SIMILAR reports are very commonly bruited about; the Chinese are very superstitious and very credulous, and, it may be added, the mass of the people extremely ignorant.—ED. N.-C. H.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

A Rescript in No. 47, condemns the magistrate of *Kingmun chow* in *Hoopih*, together with his Secretary, to be handed over to the Board, for having allowed three whole days to elapse before taking notice of a robbery that had been reported to him, and then sending his secretary to examine the locality instead of going so in person, while his secretary after receiving the order to go, delayed obeying it for more than a fortnight, the consequence of which was that the stolen property had not been recovered.

No. 45, 20th May, publishes the Rescript of the Emperor to a Memorial from the Viceroy and Governor of Canton reporting the total annihilation of more than 6,000 outlaws, that have for some time infested the District of *Yingtih*, and the hills in its neighbourhood; His Majesty expresses himself particularly gratified with the zeal and good management that has brought about such a result and directs the Board to give their most liberal consideration to the conduct of *Seu Kwang-tsin* and his colleague; feathers and other honours are at the same time conferred upon the subordinate officers employed.

No. 47, 24th May, contains the Emperor's Rescripts to three Memorials from *Le Singyuen* and his colleagues in *Kwangse*, detailing first, a series of victories over the *Siuuglin Heen* division of the rebels, on the 2nd, 3rd, 7th, and 10th days of the 3rd month, which had resulted in the massacre of more than 800 of their number, including five of their chiefs; secondly, three further victories over another division at *Yuhlin chow* in the latter end of the same month, in which a soi disant generalissimo was killed while sitting in his sedan chair directing the movements of his men; and thirdly, the capture by another division, of the District city of *Srlin* in the western extreme of *Kwangse* province. In replying to the report of the last casualty, His Majesty commands *Le Singyuen* to hold an enquiry into the conduct of the civil and military Mandarins of the captured city, and if any of them should be found guilty of having evinced cowardice or alarm, to execute them on the spot as a warning to all.

No. 48, 28th May, publishes the Rescript of His Majesty to a Memorial from *Le Singyuen*, reporting his being obliged to leave *Kwangse* forthwith on account of severe indisposition, and his having handed over his seals of office as Imperial Commissioner to *Chow Teent-Fo*. The Emperor permits *Le Singyuen* to retire, commands *Sueshangah* the new Commissioner, (who had left Peking the first week in May.) to receive the seals and take supreme controul upon his arrival, and to order *Tsow Minho*, Prefect of *Shautren foo*, to join him in his way to *Kwangse* as the future Governor of that province, and authorises *Chow Teentiño* in the meanwhile, and until *Sueshangah's* arrival, to take the supreme direction of all defensive measures against the banditti.

No. 49, 30th May, gazettes the Imperial Decree lamenting the sudden decease of *Le Singyuen*, who it appears expired at *Woosuen Heen* some time in May. His Majesty eulogises the whole conduct of his deceased minister from his first entrance into the service to his appointment as commissioner into *Kwangse*, commands the board to confer upon him the usual posthumous honors due to the rank of Viceroy, and directs 10 taels of ginseng to be sent to the Viceroy of *Hoonan* to be by him transmitted through a specially deputed officer to *Le Singyuen's* aged mother in that province.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I have no desire to excite confusion by a disorderly style of writing or to become a querulist in your columns for the purpose of levelling invectives against my adversary, and as the primary object of this discussion has been lost in the vehemence of temper shown by *Equestrian*, in a style which, if given forth *ore rotundo* might possibly have the effect of realizing his idea of an animated discussion, I merely trouble you with the insertion of my last remarks for the purpose of justifying my opinion of his former letters.

You are reminded, Mr. Editor, of "the actual importance of the subject to this community" and "the interest universally felt in it," as the reason for *Equestrian* again trespassing on your columns,—while the strange manner in which he takes the first turning and trots off to the old hackneyed road of Consular Diplomacy—that *Pons asinorum* of all his wrangling—must leave you and your readers little doubt of the spring that sets him going and confirms as well as justifies, I hope, my opinion of his disinterestedness and the sincerity of his motives.

In fact, plainly, to work out an object purely his own he has made use of the popular cry of the times and tired of quiet riding, dons his scarlet coat and goes helter skelter after his old fox *Senex*. He cannot cease dreaming of him—despite the sweet lullaby—of "the Lord of Kambalu."

Now we are all aware, that there is ample food ever at hand for those who digressing from plain arguments, are desirous of entering into personalities which indeed require a somewhat less exertion of our brains, but if *Equestrian* so fond of the whip would aspire to Pulcinello's motto of *castigat ridendo mores*, let him vary the subject occasionally and above all things let him maintain the necessary candour and decorum, otherwise, I fear he will not equally amuse or will your friends, Mr. Editor, so willingly pay their shilling for the fun.

This badinage can lead, Sir, to nothing profitable, as the end of all popular speaking and writing is persuasion, while argument and reason should be our basis, if we would be speakers of business and not declaimers. I am still of opinion, however, that an animated discussion might have been kept up relative to this question, without the necessity of resorting to vehemence or the fear of losing one's optics;—such a Billingsgate notion of the epithet must proclaim our *Equestrian* but a squeaker in his mother tongue, much less able to grunt and whistle dead languages like his friend *Juventus*.

To you, Mr. Editor, I will leave the solution of this problem, which, after all does not require any more than an acquaintance with the leading matters of fact that have occurred before our eyes; and I venture to observe that I think you would do better to exercise your own judgement, than to open the road to wrangling discussions, which, I maintain, have already added anything but a *faithful* and dignified page to history.

JUVENTUS.

Shanghae, 18th July, 1851.

WE have long had the following before us, the subject matter of the extract is interesting, though we certainly cannot admire our contemporary's ambiguous and not particularly accurate introduction of "the China prince, with aristocratic ears!"—

MODEL OF THE DOCKS AND TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.—*Kwang Ho-tsze at the Exhibition*.—We seldom make too heavy a demand upon the credulity of our readers;

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but the Great Exhibition has actually commenced, and moored in the Thames, lies the junk of Kwang Ho-tsze, a Chinese prince and near relative of the Emperor, who has been induced to quit the precincts of "The Flower of the Imperial Race," and to travel with his interpreter to the far off city of London. It must be known, however, that our friend Kwang (such, for brevity's sake, we will call him) has ventured to bring hither the illumination of his presence rather as a quiz than anything else. Tired with the dissipations of Pekin,—for Kwang has a spice of the *roué* in him,—and deeming that a visit to the unusual zoological collection which would be gathered within the metropolis of the barbarians would tend to shake off the *ennui* which had lately overpowered him, he has determined upon this somewhat hazardous step.

Entering the portals of the Exhibition, accompanied by Loo-poo, the interpreter, Kwang (albeit, his temper and his dignity have been considerably ruffled by the elbowing to which he has been subjected) passes along into the interior, re-assuming, as well as he is able, the air of fashionable listlessness which he deems essential to the conveying of a proper notion of his rank and station. Lounging thus along, heedless of the Babel-like buzz around him, Kwang has made the tour of half the Crystal Palace, when, all at once, he comes to a dead pause before a handsome glazed frame, about forty feet in length, and of proportionate width, which occupies a conspicuous position in the department allotted to models. And well may he pause and gaze earnestly, abstractedly, as he does; for there is stretched out before him the broad and noble river upon whose banks rises one of the mightiest and most opulent ports in the world,—whose gigantic docks, whose forests of shipping, whose massive quays, whose vast warehouses, whose numberless steamers, whose splendid public buildings, whose handsome streets, ever teeming with an eager, restless, busy population, are all here miniatured, modelled, with such marvellous skill and ingenuity, in proportion so exact, and in aspect so life-like and real, that our Chinese is rooted to the spot as by an enchanter's spell.

We have touched the heart of Kwang Ho-tsze. Though always most celestially removed from any manual pursuit, he has nevertheless implanted in his nature that love of minute imitation which is the characteristic of his countrymen; for, verily, is it not on record that the Chinese tailors imitated the very patches upon the old breeches which were sent them as patterns for the shape of new nankeens? Kwang appearing so deeply fascinated with the model, the curator, a polite and agreeable personage, offers, through the medium of the interpreter, to give him some information concerning its details; a proposal which is graciously accepted; and Kwang, having disposed his tail in the most comfortable position, brushed away some loose hairs from his ears,—he has the drooping, purely aristocratic ears, be it observed,—and crossed his hands before him, is all attention to the cicerone. He is told first that the model which he sees before him is that of the docks and a large portion of the town of Liverpool; that it has been constructed on a scale of eight feet to the mile, or fifty-five feet to an inch; that the measurements have been taken generally from a recent survey made by Government officers, and called the Ordnance survey; and that where this has not been found minute enough, or where alterations have taken place subsequent to its publication, the ground, buildings, or works, as it may be, have been re-surveyed, and their present dimensions and appearance accurately obtained. He is told further that there is not a building, outhouse, or enclosure in as much of the town as is represented, but is reproduced in the model; that not even a window or a door is omitted; that the slightest variation in the roofing even is marked; and that not a single chimney is out of its place; for in the building where that model was constructed, there was one room in which they made nothing else but chimneys, minute as they are here. As the eye of the Chinese roves with pleasure over the hundreds of tiny vessels, all completely rigged, with which the docks are crowded, his attention is called to the quays, filled with merchandize of every description, and peopled with diminutive creatures, all actively engaged in loading and unloading the vessels, and, in short, performing the complete routine of this branch of traffic.

Having glanced over the surface of the river, formed of plate glass, in which are mirrored, in miniature, every variety of vessels from the little craft of the fisherman to the huge American and East India traders, Kwang's attention is directed by the curator to the town itself, a large portion of which, as we intimated before, is included in the model; and necessarily so, on account of the inward sweep of the docks at the northern and southern extremities of the town; though, in order to display the many handsome buildings contained in the intervening space, it has been judiciously decided to extend the representation even as far as the Lime-street station in that immediate vicinity. The streets are full of life and animation; thousands of little creatures in pasteboard, indicating, by their appearance and dress, their various pursuits, are pervading them,—there are carts of pasteboard—omnibuses of pasteboard, with cads and drivers equally pasteboard—carriages and horses—in fact, all of pasteboard. There are the shops, with their appropriate signboards—the banks—the piles of warehouses—the offices—the Town-hall, in all its elaborate details, and the square of the Exchange, where pasteboard merchants are clustering in busy groups; the Custom-house—black, frowning, and massive, even here; the Sailors' Home, with the peculiar fretted effect of its *façade* given in all its minutiæ; the churches, St. George's, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas', and the other ecclesiastical edifices within the boundary, all perfectly and beautifully rendered—the vast market of St. John's—the Borough Gaol—the goods-station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, in Great-Howard-street, with its long line of viaduct communicating with the passenger-station; the magnificent depôt of the London and North-western Company in Wapping; the Tithebarn-street station, with its handsome flight of steps, and that in Lime-street, with its noble front and long range of piazza and offices at the side. All these are given with the most perfect architectural beauty and accuracy, even to the cornices and mouldings; while high above all is reared a structure imposing even here in its tinyness, and the original of which is perhaps the purest and noblest reproduction of the Corinthian in modern time—St. George's-hall.

The curator next points to the Canals, formed like the river, of glass, and containing on their surface flats laden with coals, timber, flags, and other heavy materials which are deposited in wharves and yards upon the banks.

At length the cicerone has ceased, and Loo-poo has given, in veritable Chinese, the last sentence of explanation to Kwang; who, however, heedless of the thronging multitude bustling by him, still remains absorbed by the model. The interpreter, in respectful silence, took up a position at a short distance from his master, to await the termination of his reverie; and the cicerone retired to take some refreshment. How long Kwang would have remained thus abstracted we know not, had he not been aroused by a smart blow on the shoulder from an American, who, in a good-humoured but peculiar drawl, exclaimed, "I guess that whips your nicknacks, stranger?" The spell was dissolved. With a long and heavy inspiration Kwang raised his head—for it had fallen upon his bosom,—and, without deigning to cast a look upon the American, signified to Loopoo to follow him, and slowly quitted the Exhibition.

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Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P. D. M. *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 45.)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK SECOND.

This was the Jesuit Tanjawang,* the new General and the Grand-master of artillery he had obtained; they did not long delay their departure from Peking: but neither had the opportunity to signalize himself during this campaign. They were still both of them in the Province of Pe-che-li, when Lukëental learned the rapid progress of the rebels in the Province of Shan-si, the total ruin of his family, and the entire loss of all his private property that he had possessed in that country. Upon receiving this intelligence, he thought fit to stop, in order to ascertain the whole matter better, so as to enable him to give the best orders he was able, and to suggest subsequently to the Em-

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* Father Adam Schall, a German by birth, was born at Cologne. It were easy to show that this European Mandarin was most truly one of the greatest men of his age. The services that he rendered to China in many ways, the honours he received, the imprisonment and tortures the Chinese caused him to undergo, the address with which he preserved from the first with the Tartar Emperors, all the favour and still more renown than he had even enjoyed under the Mings would alone suffice to carry his name down to posterity with the highest honours. In the library of the great Jesuits at Lyons there is preserved the patent of the Emperor Tchang-te, and that of his Son Kang-he (confirming the former one) written in the Chinese language in favour of Pere Schall. It is a species of patent of nobility ennobling his father and mother, his grand parent and great grand parents. But this great man knew too well the vanity of such honours, to be affected by them. He quitted Europe that he might work in China for the service of a greater Master than any ruler in this lower world.

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quête de la Chine par
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VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B.
Lyon, MDCCLIV.

(From No. 45.)

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peror what course would be best to adopt under the existing state of affairs.

This he actually did in a letter, in form of a petition, that the courier of whom we spoke carried to his Master. Lukëentai therein conjures his Master to place his authority for a time in the hands of the heir apparent, and then to retire for a season to Nankin†, where His person would be in perfect safety.

Such a course, had, no doubt its inconveniencies. They were debated in Council and balanced against the utility hoped to result therefrom; having well examined the whole plan, they came to no conclusion. In the midst of the discussion that the advice of the prime-minister occasioned, the Emperor heaved a deep sigh.

"Alas, said he, I too well perceive "that my Dynasty is about to end. If "I still doubted about it, the uselessness "of your speeches, and the little ardour I "have beheld testified in my service, "would too well convince me of it."

These few words of a Prince adorned with so many virtues, and whose excessive goodness of heart was carried to a fault, must doubtless have pierced the heart of whoever possessed any feeling amongst his ministers. A miserable crowd of flatterers that infested that Court of effeminacy, and the shameful swarms of Eunuchs which dishonoured the first stations there, especially, might therein discover a just reproach of their ill conduct towards this monarch.

However the usurper lost no time on his march. Arrived in Pe-che-li, he saw the strongest places submit to him without striking a blow. At Sunhwa‡ the soldiers and the inhabitants committed violence against the Governor in order to compel him to surrender to the rebels. He would not yield to their instances, and put himself in a position to cannonade the hostile camp, when they took him by main force from the ramparts and shut him up in his own-house, where he killed himself in despair.

Kiangkwang was an advantageous post, although a small one. The Viceroy of this portion of the Province which borders on Shan-si, actually found himself surrounded by a numerous staff of General officers; and the troops which there reunited from various places, were so numerous that they looked like an army. Besides, that the country was mountainous and the passes narrow, nothing could be easier than to defend it, and to destroy a great number of rebels.

But the Viceroy who commanded here was neither a Foosunlung nor a T.hooyuki. On the approach of the enemy, this cowardly Mandarin went out of the fort at the head of a body of troops, under pretext of going to attack his advanced guard. Nevertheless the traitor did nothing: he took a directly opposite road, and never reappeared. The officers who had remained in the fortress, then held a council of war, the result of which was to open the gates of the place and surrender it. Matai, one of the Lieutenant-Generals, in a fit of passion on beholding such unworthy conduct which he could not prevent, ran like a madman into the apartment of his wife, cut her throat, and escaped from the place after this silly and wicked action.

Every thing succeeding so far according to the wishes of Lysteching, he formed a large detachment of cavalry which he ordered to advance very near to Pekin, and to return with as many prisoners as they could secure on the road. This order was obeyed from one post to another, and the rebel General learned from his people that there were in the Capital more than one hundred and fifty thousand regular troops; that the gates were guarded with great care, and, what caused him more disquietude, that this great city was well provided with all kinds of stores and munitions of war. The prisoners taken every day in great numbers, all agreed in confirming this statement. Such unsatisfactory news might have caused the usurper to apprehend some reverse of fortune, or at least to fear an obstinate resistance, capable of discouraging his troops. But the knowledge which he soon acquired of the pitiable conduct of the Emperor, completely dissipated all his fears.

This good Prince, more than ever given up to his Eunuchs, who from his infancy had acquired an absolute ascendency over his mind, and had given him that species of timid and irresolute training* which caused his destruction, had just chosen from amongst them those brave Generals who were to be opposed to the rebels; they were three in number. Each one of them having placed himself boldly at the head of a large body of troops, sallied forth from Pekin on an appointed day, in order to go and occupy in the environs some important posts, where the enemy might be stopped without much trouble.

Lysteching, who received immediate information of these proceedings, formed three large detachments of his army, and gave orders to each of them to attack the imperial troops, however they might be protected by their entrenchments, and at whatever risk they might incur of being beaten.

But no attack took place,. At first sight of the rebels. The Eunuch Generals gave themselves up for lost, unless they at once laid down their arms. This they did without the slightest remorse, and a great number of their soldiers, following their example, yielded to Lysteching's Lieutenants. He, encouraged at a defection so advantageous for himself, was more desirous than ever to appear before Pekin, and obtain entrance quietly or if necessary by assault. In less than three days, he appeared before the gates of the Capital, and took up a position opposite the gate called Shangyih-mun.

There, seated in a magnificent pavilion, he assumed all the majestic state of an Emperor of China. His robes were splendid, a great number of his principal officers surrounded him, each one striving to maintain the studied gravity of the great Mandarins; whilst the two Princes Tsin and Tsen were standing at the foot of his throne as a mark of distinction amongst more common prisoners.

This pompous display had hardly been begun, than the usurper impatient to conclude with something more important, caused two of those Eunuchs to be brought before him who had yielded to him with so good a grace.

"You know the disposition of the Emperor, your former master, said he to "them; and I also know that you have "for a long period exercised a powerful "ascendency over his mind. Go then, "at once, and assure him that I grant "him both his life and liberty, if he will "without delay abdicate the throne."

The two Envoys went away immediately at whatever risk they incurred in the commission they had undertaken; but it was under order from Lysteching who would not have failed to punish with death the slightest appearance of a refusal on that occasion. The gate of Shang-ih-mun at which they appeared was opened to them after a few mere formal delays. Thence hastening to the palace, they obtained easy entrance under pretence of being royal servants, whose defection was compelled through that of their soldiers; or even under disguise, in order to effect some happy result for their Master in the fearful perplexity in which he was involved.

But hardly had they opened the subject they were intrusted with, of abdicating the throne than the Emperor in a transport of fury ordered these two wretches to be cut in a thousand pieces. The order was just, and it was about to be put in execution, when these miscreants gave the Emperor to understand that the lives of the two Princes Tsin and Tsen would be the forfeit of their deaths. At these words the Emperor who had great affection for these two illustrious prisoners, his near relations, feared greatly for their safety; and as he was moreover the most gentle of men, he recalled the order he had just before given: contenting himself with sending back these two pretended deputies, without making them any reply.

Their entry into the Capital was, however, useful to the rebels. The Eunuch who had charge of the gate Shang-yih-mun, having ascertained from these two companions in guilt, on their way, the object of the commission which brought them to Court, thought to obtain great merit with Lysteching, should he offer him his services in so nice a crisis. The offer was far too important to be rejected: it was at once accepted, and the gate at Shang-yih-mun was left open to the troops of the usurper when they arrived at it.

The Emperor, at this time, was upon a hill inclosed within the walls of Pekin, that is now called Kin-shan, where apparently he could discover the disposition of the rebel army, in order that he might put himself in a position to oppose it more effectively. An absurd idea, after so much previous negligence on his part. It was there, nevertheless, that he convinced himself in the most effectual way, by learning what took place; which was, that the gate of Shang-yih-mun had been delivered up to his enemies, and that they entered into the city in vast numbers.

One can readily picture to oneself what a dreadful blow this knowledge was to the unfortunate Emperor.—It burst on him like a thunder-bolt. For some time he remained motionless, his heart overwhelmed with sadness, fear, and rage; giving no articulate utterance to his feelings, like a man quite bereft of his senses, who neither knows what he ought to do, nor where he is. This stupor of grief having somewhat subsided, he had presence of mind enough to understand, at length, that time was invaluable, if he would provide either for his own safety, and more especially for the preservation of the lives and honour of his family. He then hastened back to the palace, in order to see what could be done.

A confused rumour of the calamity that had taken place had caused a great crowd of Mandarins, Ministers and other officers of the Court, to run to the outer Court of the Imperial palace for shelter, being little accustomed to the noise and turmoil of war. Their disconcerted air and the consternation depicted in their countenances, evidently showed that they came rather to seek an asylum beneath the Prince's roof, than to offer to defend him with their swords.

As soon as the Emperor was within hearing of them, He addressed these sad words to them:—

"It is indeed too true, Mandarins; "the rebels are masters of the City, and "I no longer hope anything for myself. "If there remains among you any fidelity "for your Master, show it to-day, by "hastening to save my Sons,—this is the "sole thing I command you: I even ask "it of you as a favor."

At these words the air resounded with groans throughout the vast enclosure of the first court of the palace; and these cries of grief having even penetrated into the interior apartments, the Empress in terror suddenly rushed out of her's.

"Ah Madam cried the Monarch on "perceiving her; all is lost to us, we have "no resource. Let us think only of "saving our poor children, if it be possible, and then let us die free."

The Empress perfectly understood what her husband meant, in exhorting her to think with him of dying free. Their moral principles were alike; the same prejudices, the same blindness characterized both: this was enough to make the Princess resolve immediately to act the part she very soon put in execution. But it remained first to secure the safety of the Heir apparent along with his two brothers. This tender mother sent for them, threw herself upon their necks, and shed tears over them. *Fly my children*, said she to them at length; *It is only at this price that you can be saved. Those to whom I intrust you are faithful to the utmost. They have orders to conduct you to my relations, in Shan-tung. May Heaven favour your flight, this is the only favour I ask from him. I embrace you for the last time, depart.* She immediately left them, to give their guides charge about them, but followed them with her eyes until they left the palace.

When she lost sight of them, she rushed back into her chamber, where she allowed only two slaves to enter with her. The other women attached to her person, easily foresaw her intention; but none had the courage to prevent it. Suffering as they were themselves under deadly terror, and shuddering with affright, it seemed as if they had neither motion nor life except to groan with one-another, as much for the dreadful change that had come over themselves, as for the sad fate of their excellent Mistress. Her fate was soon decided as they had expected. The Empress having had a silk cord fastened up in the most favourable position for her purpose, immediately hung herself with the greatest coolness imaginable.

The two slaves who a moment afterwards opened the doors of the apartment fully exhibited all its horrors. Suddenly the women, who filled the apartments burst out with loud cries, and the Emperor, who was not far distant, felt conscious from that signal of distress, that his wife was no more. He went in to make sure, shed some tears, and gave great praises to her for what He foolishly called an instance of heroic fidelity.

But there were still other victims that his prejudices asked for. These were the Queens, his wives of the second rank§, about forty in number. He sent for them, and shewing them the body of the Empress:

"There, said he to them, is the example that you ought to follow; I beg "you will do so at once, and I command "you."

This Prince had reason to be content, for he was obeyed within the hour, without any one of these unfortunates, almost all in the bloom of youth, daring to complain of her hard fate.

There remained one young Princess of fifteen years of age, who, to the external graces of her person, with which she was liberally provided, united the embellishments of a lively disposition, and a prudence equal to her birth. The Emperor mistrusting her youth, thought He ought not to require the voluntary sacrifice of her life, although he had fully resolved on her death. Having sent for her, He said to her, his eyes filled with tears:

"How is it, my daughter, that Heaven "has given you the most unfortunate of "Fathers? Your mother and my other "wives that you behold here lifeless, have "shown their fidelity to the end. Exhibit the same virtue, and make haste "to rejoin them."

(To be continued.)

The *Lantao* brought dates and papers to the 28th May, we have only seen those relating to the dreadful conflagration on the 3rd May, from which we quote the following extracts:—

(From the Daily Alta California, May, 4, 5, and 6.)

San Francisco is again in ashes, on the night of the 3rd May last, at 11 P.M., the cry of "Fire" startled every one like an earthquake. The fire commenced in a paint shop on the west side of Portsmouth Square, adjoining the Bryant House, formerly called, but more recently the American. It was but a slight blaze when first seen, but in five minutes the whole upper story was full of flame. We have never seen flames spread so rapidly. Before the engines could get upon the ground and commence playing, the American, on one side, and a store occupied by Messrs. Rhodes as a furnishing establishment, were in flames.

The buildings in the vicinity being all of wood and extremely combustible, the fire spread up Clay street, back towards Sacramento, and down Clay street towards Kearny, with frightful rapidity. It soon had full command, and the Fire Department could only work upon the borders, and endeavor to check its progress by anticipating it. In this they succeded on the north side before it reached Dupont street. But in every other direction in which it could spread, it took its own course. There was little chance to save much of the moveables—for ere they were aware of their danger in most cases, the flames were wraping them in destruction.

Many lives were lost, and many supposed to be victims, cannot be ascertained. It is supposed that above a thousand buildings is within the bounds of truth, we judge, and ten millions of dollars could not replace the terrible destruction. Some place it twice or three times as high. It is sufficient to say that more than three-fourths of the business part of the city is nothing but smouldering cinders.

Here and there a brick building stands like a tomb among a nation of graves, yet even they in most cases have nothing but their walls standing. Scarce a fire-proof building in the whole burnt district has stood the test. Such as have are the California Exchange, El Dorado, Verandah, on Portsmouth Square, and the buildings of Captain Howard, in which was the U.S. Assaying Office of Moffat & Co., on Montgomery street. This building was saved only at the risk of their lives by Messrs. Moffat, Perry & Ward, of that firm, who remained within the building throughout the conflagration and extinguished the fire repeatedly.

We have experienced several severe conflagrations in this doomed city, but none of them can compare in extent and destruction of property and life with this, which is still in progress. And all of it is the result of carelessness of some one person in the paint shop of Baker & Meserve, where the fire commenced.

The Fire of Yesterday.—There are occasionally events in the history of our lives, so appalling and unexpected in their nature, that the heart almost ceases its functions, and the brain, confused and stupefied, makes thought and expression difficult and uncertain. Such has been and is the condition of our citizens at the present time; such our own. We do not know how to clothe our feelings in words. Within eighteen months we have seen the finest parts of our city sink away four times before the destroying angel, leaving but ashes behind. But we have not, with all the experience which the previous severe fires have given us, been prepared for the dreadful visitation which has laid our beautiful city in the dust. Nor can we describe the awful grandeur of the scene. We shall not attempt it. The result is before our citizens. Their property is in cinders, and unsightly, tottering walls, huge heaps of bricks, rubbish, and smouldering ruins mark the spot where a few hours ago the moon looked down upon beautiful edifices, and thronging, hopeful men; and rich and gorgeous saloons, brilliantly illuminated, were the resort of bright faces and happy hearts. Where are they now? Floated away in smoke and cinders, crumbled into dust and ashes, or lying in masses of undistinguishable rubbish.

Reflection after the Event.—To one capable for a little while, of divesting himself of his sympathies, the tornado of fire which has traveled its devouring path over our city, furnished a scene of more beauty, grandeur, terror and sublimity, probably, than any other event which has transpired in our nation during the present century. And yet all one's sensibilities were inevitably interested, and were necessary in order that this awful exhibition of nature in her wildest and most pitiless mood, should duly and perhaps profitably affect man through his more kindly qualities.

The commencement of the fire was like the flash of gunpowder, so almost instantaneous was its spread. For a few moments hope, fear and dread balanced upon the brakes of the engines, and if earnest wishes, and well placed confidence in the exertions of our gallant philanthropists, the Firemen, could have saved the city, she would now be standing like a bride in her loveliness instead of the blackened martyr at the stake, as she now appears. Many persons inhabiting or owning buildings which appeared to be entirely out of the possible range of the destruction, looked upon its commencement without a thought of themselves, only actuated by their sympathies for others, for some time. How suddenly were their dreams of security ended! In a few hours, perhaps in a few minutes, they too were wanderers in the streets, houseless, homeless, hopeless, stripped of everything, in hundreds of cases not saving a suit of clothes.

As the first faint hope of stopping the flames at the place of its origin died out, the city's terrible impending fate became more and more manifest. Yet no man's mind could anticipate in its full extent the scope and completeness of the ruin. The wind, which was blowing fresh from the north-west when the fire commenced, soon increased to whirlwinds around the flaming piles, the heated air, loaded with smoke and cinders and flames, rushing up towards Heaven, crackling and roaring like a tornado, while fresh gusts and gales came whirling in from every side to fill the melting vacuum with new ministers of destruction. The view was sad, afflictive, awful. Great masses of smoke ascended and rolled away loaded with the wealth of men, the rewards of toil and danger, bearing far above the city great flocks and sheets of burning cinders, and forming huge clouds touched with every tint from clear white light to the darkness of night. Frame houses faded away like frost work. The beautiful Parker House was made a heap of coals and ashes in a few moments. Brick houses became batteries of flame and poured forth immense jets from their windows and doors.

Iron and zinc curled up like scorched leaves, and sent forth their brilliant flames of green, blue and yellow tints, mingling with and modifying the great red tongues of fire which flashed upwards from a thousand burning houses. The hill sides were lighted as if the sun were above the eastern mountains, and their trees, shrubs, herbage and houses were as distinguishable in the bright light, as if it were noon. Darkness hung over a large portion of the shipping, where the broad and heavy ocean of smoke lay down in impenetrable gloom over the Bay. People became paralyzed. Many removed their stocks of goods, or portions of them, four or five times, and had them overtaken and destroyed by the flames at last. The streets were crammed with masses of human beings and rushing teams, only giving way before the advance of the elements, as the smoke and heat and crashing walls pushed them back. Men became mad; some rushed headlong into the flames. Weeping women and prattling infancy were wandering amid ashes and destruction. Every few moments the earth and air trembled, as great buildings were torn into fragments by explosions of gunpowder, and the atmosphere was filled with shattered timbers, brick and mortar. The multitude hung upon the borders of this "vast sea of flame;" few comparatively knew, or could know, what were the dangers and exertions of those who were within the range of the stifling smoke and scorching flame. In less than nine hours from the beginning, more than twenty squares existed only in memory and in the ascending columns of smoke and flame which covered the city's site.

The Union Hotel burned like a furnace until the woodwork was nearly destroyed, when the huge walls, five stories high, pitched headlong into the street and over the wrecks of neighboring dwellings, long before they reached the earth completely lost in the flames and smoke which ascended from below. So intense was the heat, that jets of water poured from the hose became instantly converted into scorching steam or were licked up by the thirsty flames.—Nothing less than [illegible]r of water seemed sufficient to quench them.

But the saddest sight of all was the destruction of brave, but bewildered men, who, finding themselves suddenly surrounded with fire, rushed, staggered and uncertain, from flame to flame, in hopeless efforts to escape, until strangled and scorched they writhed and fell in full view of hundreds who were completely powerless to save them. Others, after battling inside of what they had considered fire proofs, finding their efforts to save the buildings vain, endeavored to escape, but too late. The doors and window blinds were red hot and could not be opened in some instances, and their last chance of safety failed them. We cannot express our sensations of yesterday while looking upon the blackened remains of poor humanity, as they still lay burned to coals amid the fire which filled the cellar of a building on Montgomery street, still beyond the reach of all who gazed upon them. May we never again see so horrible a spectacle.

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* a German by birth, was born
to show that this European
one of the greatest men of his
e rendered to China in many
ceived, the imprisonment and
d him to undergo, the address
from the first with the Tartar
and still more renown than he
the Mingo would alone suffice
to posterity with the highest
of the great Jesuits at Lyons
ent of the Emperor Tchang-te,
he (confirming the former one)
ecuage in favour of Pere Schall
f nobility ennobling his father
arent and great grand parents,
w too well the vanity of such
y them. He quitted Europe
ius for the service of a greater
this lower world.

† Nankin the ancient Capital of China, is now no more than the Capital of the Province of Kiang-nang. The extent of its walls is greater than that of Pekin; therein is the celebrated tower of Porcelain, its latitude is 32°. 4'. 10". South, and its longitude 136°. 44'. 50". East of Paris.

‡ Sun-hwa-foo, a large and beautiful city of Pe-che-li, in a space formed by a double enclosure of the Great Wall in 40°. 30'. 10". N. lat., and in 132°. 50'. 5". long. E. of Paris.

§ The Chinese, and the Emperor like the others, have but one wife so called; but they may take mistresses of a second rank, whose children are deemed legitimate, in many respects. This second class of mistresses obtain an honorable name in the Imperial Court, but inferior to that of the Empress. This has led European writers to designate the first as the Empress, the others as Queens.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 12	Roman	A. ship	774	Putnam	Hongkong	July —	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
„ 12	Heloise	Bre. bq.	355	Droste	Hongkong	July —	Sundries	Russell & Co.
„ 12	William Jardine	B. ship	671	Raitt	Singapore	June —	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
„ 13	Salamander	H. M. Str.		J. S. Elleman	Amoy	July 6		
„ 14	Success	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Amoy	July 9	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
„ 15	Lantao	A. ship			California	May 25	Ballast	Russell & Co.
„ 16	Serafina	Sp. ship	416	Galdiz	Manila	June —	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
„ 16	Sea Witch	B. barque	336	Gribble	London	Mar. 15	General	Lindsay & Co.
„ 18	Howqua	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	New York	Mar. —	General	Wolcott, Bates and Co.
„ 18	Panic	B. barque	460	Howard	Liverpool	Mar. —	General	Shaw, Bland and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 12	Duchess of Lancaster	B. ship	463	Stevenson	London	Teas, &c.	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
„ 13	Oriental	A. ship	1003	Palmer	London	Teas, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
„ 16	Salamander	H. M. Str.		J. S. Elleman	Hongkong		
„ 16	Androklos	Danish bq	300	Boysen	Liverpool	Teas, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
„ 16	Duilius	B. barque	327	Maxton	London	Teas, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	440	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	„	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	338	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV.	„	B. bark	176	*For Sale*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	„	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anstiss	May 18	A. ship	595	Steele	Wetmore & Co.	London	Early
Benares	June 13	B. barque	523	Brown	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Calder	July 1	B. barque	410	Sager	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Emu	July 11	B. ship	381	Smith	Hargreaves & Co.		
Heloise	July 12	Bre. bq.	355	Droste	Russell & Co.		
Howqua	July 18	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	New York	Early
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
Ken	June 20	B. barque	327	Dickens	Turner & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Lantao	July 15	A. ship			Russell & Co.		
Lord Hardinge	July 9	B. ship	434	Cowie	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Magellan	June 27	B. ship	353	Girtins	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Olivier van Noord	July 5	Dut. ship	617	Ricoot	Hargreaves & Co.		
Panic	July 18	B. barque	460	Howard	Shaw, Bland & Co.		
Propontis	June 28	B. schr.	255	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Quito	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Roman	July 12	A. ship	774	Putnam	J. M. Smith & Co.	London	To-day
Sea Witch	July 16	B. barque	336	Gribble	Lindsay and Co.		
Serafina	July 16	Sp. ship	416	Galdiz	Gilman, Bowman and Co.		
Sophia	June 23	Port. bq.	240	Pinna	J. M. Smith & Co.	Macao	To-day
Success	July 14	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Swithamley	July 11	B. ship	700	Jennings	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
William Jardine	July 12	B. ship	671	Raitt	Blenkin, Rawson and Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Annette Gilbert, ...	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	2,303	300
Oliver Cromwell, ...	London	527	March 6	966,360	101,321	1,030	2,000
Menzies, ...	Liverpool	448	„ 25	2,855,800	..	..	..
Menelus, ...	Liverpool	509	„ 29	2,868,370	64,880	2,004	620
Emily, ...	Liverpool	253	April 6	1,389,350	140,000	..	..
Abergeldie, ...	London	600	„ 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,960
James Scott, ...	Liverpool	340	„ 17	2,859,288	240,760	240	400

We have been favoured with the sight of a Circular from San Francisco, dated 12th May, which states, that notwithstanding the immense loss of property by the late fire, there is still so large a stock of most kinds of merchandize, that it cautions Merchants to be wary of shipping largely thither, as large cargoes are on the way and the market is still overstocked in many things.

We thank Messrs. Wolcott & Westray, of New York, for transmitting us a copy of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, per the *Howqua*, received this morning.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Duchess of Lancaster*, from Liverpool:—

Grey Shirtings, ...	60,190	pieces.
White Shirtings, ...	14,290	„
Fancy Cottons, ...	1,948	„
Woollens, ...	62	„
Colored Cottons, ...	3,346	„
Rod Iron, ...	400	piculs.
Stamped Cottons, ...	9	bales.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

July 5,	Catherine,	*for*	Amoy.
13,	Duchess of Lancaster,	„	London.
14,	Oriental, (Am.)	„	London.
17,	Salamander, H.M.Str.	„	Hongkong.
17,	Androklos, Danish	„	Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, and Oliver Cromwell.

Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Emily, James Scott, Meucius, and Menzies.

Bombay.—William Goddard.

Singapore.—Sam and Ben.

Manila.—San Benito.

Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Christina, Iona, Island Queen, Mazeppa, Nymph, and Race Horse.

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

Long Pongees, ...	56,500	pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs, ...	25,600	„
Sarsnets, ...	6,000	„
Sorts, ...	4,500	„
Total Pieces, ...	92,600	

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

&c:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

Shanghai, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghai, 24th August, 1850.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE; 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a PAMPHLET-FORM, 50 Cents each—

Shanghai, 17th March, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45, ...	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,015	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	465,172	255,463	1,063,394	1,385,243	435,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,479,353	1,451,706	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,137
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,037,125	229,503	..	35,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,167
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,956,332	33
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak, ...	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion, ...	250	„ 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	600	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman, ...	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Caldew, ...	303	„ 29	Sydney	79,000	17,100	..	..	96,100	..	130,800	1,000	..	..	..	131,800	227,900
Pedlar, ...	193	Feby. 10	Sydney	62,000	1,300	..	1,300	64,600	..	105,000	1,300	..	1,300	..	107,600	172,200
Whitby, ...	347	March 9	Sydney	95,800	..	..	..	95,800	..	251,500	..	..	..	..	251,500	347,300
Josephine, ...	310	„ 9	Sydney	12,000	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Royal Sovereign, ...	204	„ 14	Sydney	31,300	..	..	..	31,300	..	68,600	..	..	..	..	68,600	99,900
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				551,000	60,300	600	1,300	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300

EXPORT OF TEAS TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEASON 1850-51.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Hyson.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Black. Total Pounds	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds
Sierra Nevada, ...	197	December 19	San Francisco	22,200	31,700	400	9,500	6,800	18,500	22,200	66,900	89,100
Edward L. Prost, ...	141	January 1	San Francisco	..	32,000	..	..	..	6,500	..	38,500	38,500
Mary Wilder, ...	231	„ 7	San Francisco	16,800	21,100	..	6,700	..	18,400	16,800	46,200	63,000
Lydia, ...	161	April 10	San Francisco	600	4,800	..	..	200	300	600	5,300	5,900
			Total, ...	39,600	89,600	400	16,200	7,000	43,700	39,600	156,900	196,500

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain, ...	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States, ...	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia, ...	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise, ...	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,600	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,470
California, ...	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,143

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season		Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49, ...		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,656	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50, ...		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
Mandarin, ...	344	July 5	London	380,686	..	..	..	380,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,686	253	..	..	..
Reindeer, ...	327	„ 9	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oriental, (Am.)	1003	„ 14	London	942,000	22,000	13,000	..	977,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977,000	486	..	..	..
Das. of Lancaster.	463	„ 14	Liverpool	456,250	..	..	..	456,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456,250	67	..	..	..
Androklos, (Dan)	300	„ 17	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duilius, ...	327	„ 19	London	327,718	..	..	..	327,718	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	332,851	138	..	..	..
Roman, (Am.) ..	900	„ 19	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1851, to date				2,106,654	22,000	13,000	..	2,141,654	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	2,146,787	923	..	..	..

Cargoes per *Reindeer, Androklos,* and *Roman* not yet ascertained.

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